Unit ATLAS

Patterns of Physical Geography

Use the Unit Atlas to add to your knowledge of the United States and Canada. As you look at the maps and charts, notice geographic patterns and specific details about the region.

After studying the illustrations, graphs, and physical map on these two pages, jot down answers to the following questions in your notebook.

Making Comparisons

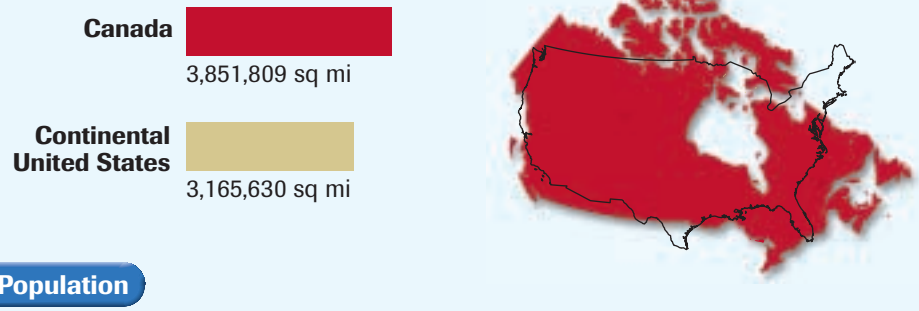
1. Compare the world's longest river, the Nile, to the Mississippi. How much difference is there in the lengths of the two rivers?
2. Compare the landmass and population of the United States to those of Canada. What statement can be made about the two countries?
3. Compare the mountain peaks of the United States to those of Canada. What statement can be made about the height of these mountains?

For updated statistics on the United States and Canada . . .

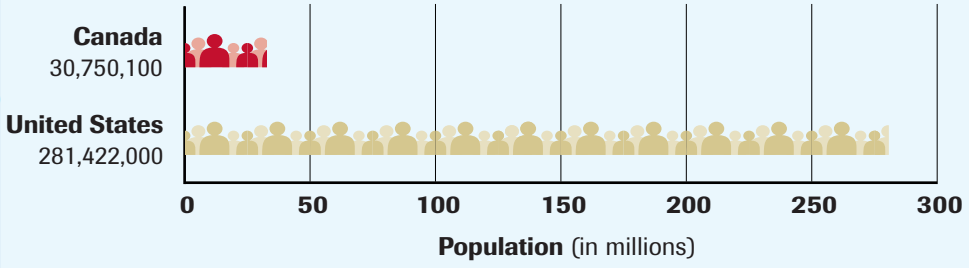
DATA UPDATE
CLASSZONE.COM

Comparing Data

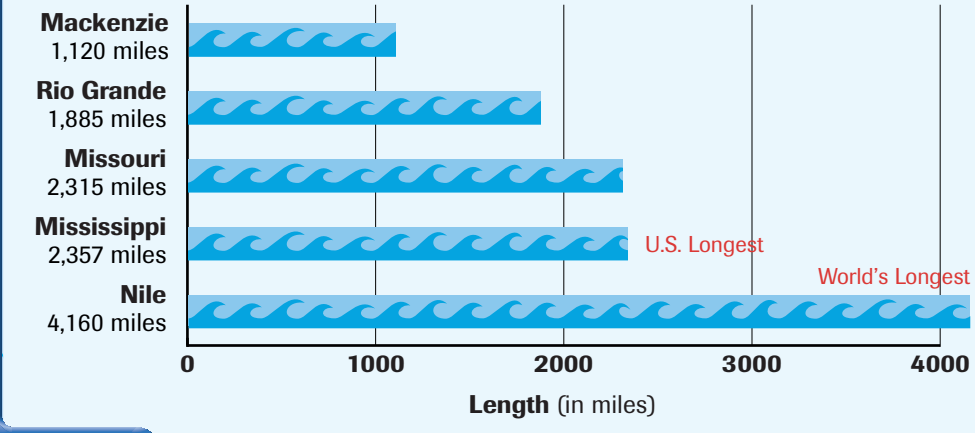
Landmass



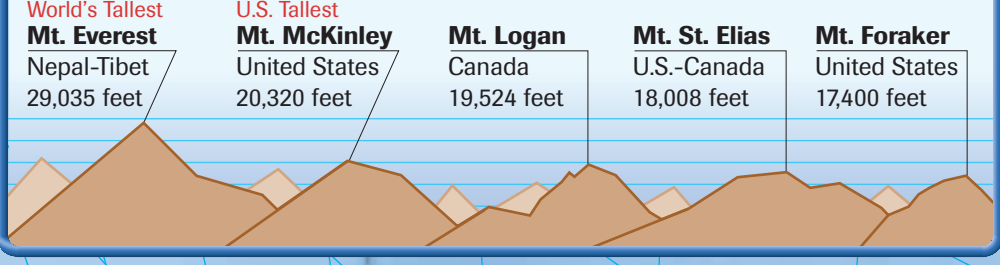
Population



Rivers



Mountains



United States and Canada: Physical

US & CANADA

Unit ATLAS

Patterns of Human Geography

After the coming of European settlers in the 17th century, the political map of North America changed quickly and significantly. Study the historical and political maps of the United States and Canada on these two pages. In your notebook, answer these questions.

Making Comparisons

1. What differences do you notice when you compare the map of 1600 with the map of the United States and Canada today?
2. Which names of native peoples are found as geographic names on the map on page 105?
3. Which country was more sparsely settled by native peoples in 1600?

Selected Native Peoples of North America, c. 1600

United States and Canada: Political

Unit ATLAS

Regional Patterns

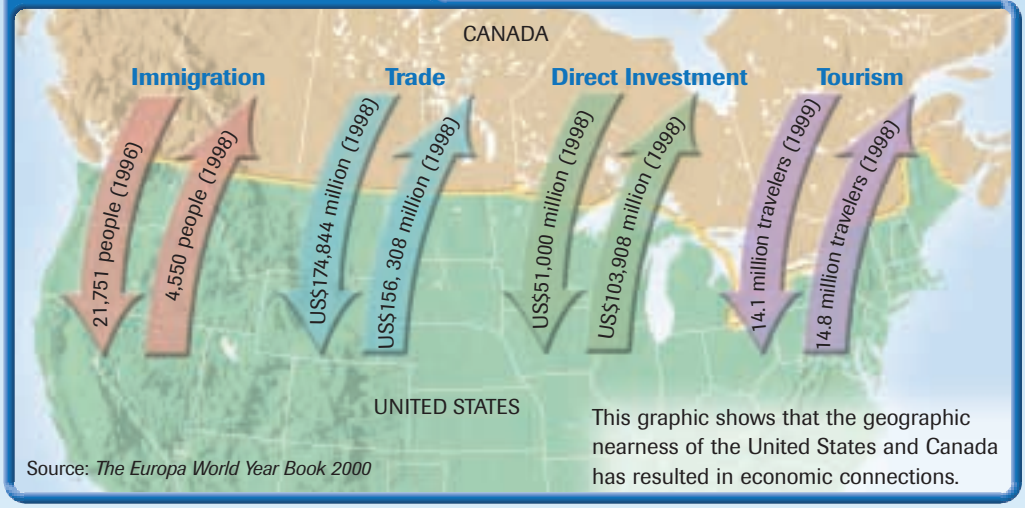
These pages contain three thematic maps and an infographic. The infographic illustrates economic connections between the United States and Canada. The maps show economic activities, population density, and areas affected by natural hazards.

Study these two pages and then answer the questions below in your notebook.

Making Comparisons

1. Where are the areas of greatest population density found in each country? Do settlement patterns have any relationship to the threat of natural hazards?
2. Where are manufacturing and trade concentrated in the United States and Canada? Why might this be so?

Canada-U.S. Connections



Source: *The Europa World Year Book 2000*

This graphic shows that the geographic nearness of the United States and Canada has resulted in economic connections.

Economic Activities of the U.S. and Canada

Natural Hazards of the U.S. and Canada
ARCTIC OCEAN
Beaufort Sea
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Arctic Circle
Gulf of Alaska
PACIFIC OCEAN
Hudson Bay
CANADA
UNITED STATES
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
Tropic of Cancer
Earthquakes*
Volcanoes*
Tsunamis
Tropical storm track
Areas at high risk for tornadoes
Selected rivers subject to flooding
Areas subject to desertification
*20th century
0 500 1,000 miles
0 500 1,000 kilometers
Azimuthal Equal–Area Projection
60°N
50°N
40°N
30°N
20°N
10°N
120°W
110°W
100°W
90°W
80°W
70°W
60°W

Population Density of the U.S. and Canada
ARCTIC OCEAN
Arctic Circle
PACIFIC OCEAN
Hudson Bay
Edmonton
Calgary
CANADA
Vancouver
Seattle
Winnipeg
Quebec
Montreal
Toronto
Boston
Minneapolis
Detroit
New York
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington, D.C.
Chicago
San Francisco
ATLANTIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES
Los Angeles
San Diego
Phoenix
Dallas
Atlanta
Houston
Miami
Gulf of Mexico
Tropic of Cancer
Persons per sq mi
Persons per sq km
Over 520
Over 200
260–519
100–199
130–259
50–99
25–129
10–49
1–24
1–9
0
0
Metropolitan area greater than 2 million
0 500 1,000 miles
0 500 1,000 kilometers
Azimuthal Equal–Area Projection
50°N
40°N
30°N
120°W
110°W
100°W
90°W
70°W
60°W

Unit ATLAS

Regional Data File

Study the charts on the United States and Canada and their political subdivisions—states, provinces, and territories. In your notebook, answer these questions.

Making Comparisons

1. Which state of the United States and which province or territory of Canada have the most people? Is each also the largest in total area in its country? Locate them on the map. What is significant about their locations?
2. Which state of the United States and which province or territory of Canada have the least people? Is each also the smallest in total area in its country? Locate them on the map.

(continued on page 110)

Flag	State or Territory/ Capital	Population (2000)	Population Rank (2000)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) (1998)
	Alabama Montgomery	4,447,100	23	10.2
	Alaska Juneau	626,900	48	5.9
	Arizona Phoenix	5,130,600	20	7.5
	Arkansas Little Rock	2,673,400	33	8.9
	California Sacramento	33,871,600	1	5.8
	Colorado Denver	4,301,300	24	6.7
	Connecticut Hartford	3,405,600	29	7.0
	Delaware Dover	783,600	45	9.6
	District of Columbia*	572,100	—	12.5
	Florida Tallahassee	15,982,400	4	7.2
	Georgia Atlanta	8,186,500	10	8.5
	Hawaii Honolulu	1,211,500	42	6.9
	Idaho Boise	1,294,000	39	7.2
	Illinois Springfield	12,419,300	5	8.4
	Indiana Indianapolis	6,080,500	14	7.6
	Iowa Des Moines	2,926,300	30	6.6
	Kansas Topeka	2,688,400	32	7.0
	Kentucky Frankfort	4,041,800	25	7.5
	Louisiana Baton Rouge	4,469,000	22	9.1

Notes:
* The federal district of Washington, D.C., is the capital city of the United States.
[a] In constant 1996 dollars.
[b] Percentage of the population, 25 years old or older, with high school diploma or higher.
[c] Includes land and water, when figures are available.

For updated statistics on the United States and Canada . . .

DATA UPDATE
CLASSZONE.COM

Doctors (per 100,000 pop.) (1998–1999)	Population Density (per square mile)	Urban/Rural Population (%) (1990)	Per Capita Income[a] ($US) (1999)	High School Graduates[b] (%) (1998)	Area Rank (2000)	Total Area[c] (square miles)	
198	85.1	60 / 40	21,941	78.8	30	52,237	
167	1.0	68 / 32	27,274	90.6	1	615,230	
202	45.0	88 / 12	24,199	81.9	6	114,006	
190	50.3	54 / 46	21,146	76.8	28	53,182	
247	213.2	93 / 7	28,513	80.1	3	158,869	
238	41.3	82 / 18	30,291	89.6	8	104,100	
354	614.3	79 / 21	37,452	83.7	48	5,544	
234	327.0	73 / 27	29,341	85.2	49	2,396	
737	8,412.6	100 / 00	36,554	83.8	51	68	
238	266.7	85 / 15	26,796	81.9	23	59,928	
211	138.8	63 / 37	26,007	80.0	24	58,977	
265	187.6	89 / 11	26,623	84.6	47	6,459	
154	15.5	57 / 43	22,418	82.7	14	83,574	
260	214.4	85 / 15	29,908	84.2	25	57,918	
195	167.0	65 / 35	24,949	83.5	38	36,420	
173	51.9	61 / 39	24,600	87.7	26	56,276	
203	32.7	69 / 31	25,467	89.2	15	82,282	
209	100.0	52 / 48	22,147	77.9	37	40,411	
246	90.0	68 / 32	21,794	78.6	31	49,651	

Unit ATLAS

Regional Data File

Making Comparisons

(continued)

3. Which six states of the United States and which three provinces or territories of Canada have the highest per capita income? Locate them on the map. What factors might account for this?

4. Which are the six most highly urbanized states of the United States? In which three provinces or territories of Canada do at least 80 percent of the people live in urban areas? Are these states and provinces or territories the same as those that have the highest per capita incomes?

(continued on page 112)

Flag	State or Territory/ Capital	Population (2000)	Population Rank (2000)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) (1998)
	Maine Augusta	1,274,900	40	6.3
	Maryland Annapolis	5,296,500	19	8.6
	Massachusetts Boston	6,349,100	13	5.1
	Michigan Lansing	9,938,400	8	8.2
	Minnesota St. Paul	4,919,479	21	5.9
	Mississippi Jackson	2,844,700	31	10.1
	Missouri Jefferson City	5,595,200	17	7.7
	Montana Helena	902,200	44	7.4
	Nebraska Lincoln	1,711,300	38	7.3
	Nevada Carson City	1,998,300	35	7.0
	New Hampshire Concord	1,235,800	41	4.4
	New Jersey Trenton	8,414,400	9	6.4
	New Mexico Santa Fe	1,819,00	36	7.2
	New York Albany	18,976,500	3	6.3
	North Carolina Raleigh	8,049,300	11	9.3
	North Dakota Bismarck	642,200	47	8.6
	Ohio Columbus	11,353,100	7	8.0
	Oklahoma Oklahoma City	3,450,700	27	8.5
	Oregon Salem	3,421,400	28	5.4

Notes:

[a] In constant 1996 dollars.

[b] Percentage of the population, 25 years old or older, with high school diploma or higher.

[c] Includes land and water, when figures are available.

Doctors (per 100,000 pop.) (1998–1999)	Population Density (per square mile)	Urban/Rural Population (%) (1990)	Per Capita Income[a] ($US) (1999)	High School Graduates[b] (%) (1998)	Area Rank (2000)	Total Area[c] (square miles)	
223	37.8	45 / 55	23,867	86.7	39	33,741	
374	430.7	81 / 19	30,757	84.7	42	12,297	
412	687.1	84 / 16	34,168	85.6	45	9,241	
224	102.8	71 / 29	26,625	85.4	11	96,705	
249	56.6	70 / 30	29,281	89.4	12	86,943	
163	58.9	47 / 53	19,608	77.3	32	48,286	
230	80.3	69 / 31	25,040	82.9	21	69,709	
190	6.1	53 / 47	21,337	89.1	4	147,046	
218	22.1	66 / 34	26,235	87.7	16	77,358	
173	18.1	88 / 12	29,022	89.1	7	110,567	
237	133.1	51 / 49	29,552	84.0	44	9,283	
295	1,024.3	89 / 11	34,525	86.5	46	8,215	
212	15.0	73 / 37	21,097	79.6	5	121,598	
387	351.5	84 / 16	32,459	81.5	27	53,989	
232	153.0	50 / 50	25,072	81.4	29	52,672	
222	9.1	53 / 47	22,488	84.3	18	70,704	
235	253.3	74 / 26	25,895	86.2	34	44,828	
169	49.4	68 / 32	21,802	84.6	20	69,903	
225	35.2	71 / 29	25,947	85.5	10	97,132	

Unit ATLAS

Regional Data File

Making Comparisons

(continued)

5. Which seven states of the United States and which three provinces or territories of Canada have the highest infant mortality rate? the lowest? What relationship do these figures appear to have to the urban/rural population ratio?

6. Which U.S. territory has the largest population and largest area? Which has the smallest population and the smallest area?

(continued on page 114)

Flag	State or Territory/ Capital	Population (2000)	Population Rank (2000)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) (1998)
	Pennsylvania Harrisburg	12,281,100	6	7.1
	Rhode Island Providence	1,048,300	43	7.0
	South Carolina Columbia	4,012,000	26	9.6
	South Dakota Pierre	754,800	46	9.1
	Tennessee Nashville	5,689,300	16	8.2
	Texas Austin	20,851,800	2	6.4
	Utah Salt Lake City	2,233,200	34	5.6
	Vermont Montpelier	608,800	49	7.0
	Virginia Richmond	7,078,500	12	7.7
	Washington Olympia	5,894,100	15	5.7
	West Virginia Charleston	1,808,300	37	8.0
	Wisconsin Madison	5,363,675	18	7.2
	Wyoming Cheyenne	493,800	50	7.2
U.S. Territories				
	American Samoa Pago Pago	65,400	–	11.0 (2000)
	Guam Agana	154,600	–	7.0 (2000)
	Puerto Rico San Juan	3,915,800	–	10.0 (2000)
	U.S. Virgin Islands Charlotte Amalie	120,900	–	10.0 (2000)

Notes:

[a] In constant 1996 dollars.

[b] Percentage of the population, 25 years old or older, with high school diploma or higher.

[c] Includes land and water, when figures are available.

Doctors (per 100,000 pop.) (1998–1999)	Population Density (per square mile)	Urban/Rural Population (%) (1990)	Per Capita Income[a] ($US) (1999)	High School Graduates[b] (%) (1998)	Area Rank (2000)	Total Area[c] (square miles)	
291	266.6	69 / 31	27,420	84.1	33	46,058	
338	851.6	86 / 14	24,418	80.7	50	1,231	
207	128.6	55 /45	22,467	78.6	40	31,189	
184	9.8	50 / 50	24,007	86.3	17	77,121	
246	135.0	61 / 39	24,461	76.9	36	42,146	
203	78.0	80 / 20	25,363	78.3	2	267,277	
200	26.3	87 / 13	22,333	89.3	13	84,904	
305	63.3	32 / 68	24,758	86.7	43	9,615	
241	167.2	69 / 31	28,193	82.6	35	42,326	
235	83.4	76 / 24	28,968	92.0	19	70,637	
215	74.6	36 / 64	19,973	76.4	41	24,231	
227	82.0	66 / 34	26,212	88.0	22	65,499	
171	5.0	65 / 35	24,864	90.0	9	97,818	
0.3 (1996)	727.2	33 / 67	3,270 (1995)	61.3 (1995)	–	90	
0.9 (1995)	712.5	38 / 62	19,000 (1996)	73.1 (1995)	–	217	
1.8	1,116.2	72 / 28	9,800 (1995)	49.7 (1989)	–	3,508	
1.1 (1989)	707.1	37 / 63	10,942 (1995)	58.6 (1995)	–	171	

Unit ATLAS

Regional Data File

Making Comparisons
(continued)

7. Which state and which province or territory is the most densely populated? Which state and which territory is the least densely populated? Are the most densely populated the smallest in area and the least populated the largest in area?

Flag	Province or Territory/ Capital	Population (2000)	Population Rank (2000)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) (1997)
	Alberta Edmonton	2,997,200	4	4.8
	British Columbia Victoria	4,063,800	3	4.7
	Manitoba Winnipeg	1,147,900	5	7.5
	New Brunswick Fredericton	756,600	8	5.7
	Newfoundland St. John's	538,800	9	5.2
	Northwest Territories Yellowknife	42,100	11	10.9
	Nova Scotia Halifax	941,000	7	4.4
	Nunavut Iqaluit	27,700	13	N/A
	Ontario Toronto	11,669,300	1	5.5
	Prince Edward Island Charlottetown	138,900	10	4.4
	Quebec Quebec City	7,372,400	2	5.6
	Saskatchewan Regina	1,023,600	6	8.9
	Yukon Territory Whitehorse	30,700	12	8.4
	Canada Ottawa, Ontario	30,750,100	—	5.5
	United States Washington, D.C.	281,422,000	—	7.0

Sources:
Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Canadian Institute for Health Information, online
Census 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, online
Digest of Educational Statistics 2000, online
Europa World Year Book 2000
Merriam-Webster's Geographical Dictionary, 1997
Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics, online
Pan-American Health Organization, online
Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1999 and 2000
Statistics Canada, online
World Factbook 2000, CIA online
N/A = not available

Notes:
[a] In constant 1996 dollars.
[b] Percentage of the population, 25 years old or older, with high school diploma or higher.
[c] Includes land and water, when figures are available.

Doctors (per 100,000 pop.) (1998)	Population Density (per square mile)	Urban/Rural Population (%) (1996)	Per Capita Income[a] ($US) (1996)	High School Graduates[b] (%) (1998)	Area Rank (2000)	Total Area[c] (square miles)	
162	11.7	80 / 20	30,038	86	6	255,285	
193	11.1	82 / 18	31,592	87	5	366,255	
177	4.6	72 / 28	26,829	79	8	250,934	
153	26.7	49 / 51	26,607	78	11	28,345	
171	12.4	57 / 43	27,692	71	10	43,359	
92	0.08	42 / 58	33,738 (1994)	64 (1996)	3	503,951	
196	44.0	55 / 45	25,712	78	12	21,425	
N/A	0.03	N/A	27,421 (1994)	N/A	1	818,959	
178	28.3	83 / 17	32,537	84	4	412,582	
128	49.4	44 / 56	25,534	74	13	2,814	
211	12.4	78 / 22	28,826	78	2	594,860	
149	4.1	63 / 34	26,463	82	7	251,700	
149	0.2	60 / 40	36,130	67 (1996)	9	186,661	
185	8.0	78 / 22	23,000 (1999)	82	–	3,851,809	
251	74.3	76 / 24	33,900 (1999)	83	–	3,787,319	